



VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1808.

No. 231.

*Sales at Vendue.*

**On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD**

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-  
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,

A few copies Brown's Dictio-  
nary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-  
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound  
and lettered.

July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,  
London Particular Madeira,  
Marsala or Sicily do.

A few Bugs Best Soft Shelled Almonds,  
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish  
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,  
A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for  
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,  
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Ni-  
chols, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-  
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England  
Little's and Moore's Poems  
Lady's Cabinet  
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound  
Military and Political Hints  
And the following New Plays;  
Adrian and Orilia  
Town and Country  
The Trust  
He Wou'd if He Cou'd  
Time's a Tell-tale.

Just Received and For Sale  
By R. GRAY, King-street,  
SECRET HISTORY;

The Horrors of St. Domingo.  
In a series of letters written by a lady at  
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-  
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,  
Containing the adventures of a Captain and  
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brack-  
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2.50 cents.

A New System of Domestic  
Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-  
apted to the use of private families.—Price  
\$1.50 cents.

WILL BE PUBLISHED  
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A  
SHORT TIME,  
**AN ADDRESS**

TO THE  
PEOPLE OF THE U. S. STATES,  
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING  
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-  
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-  
ment of these essential interests, the na-  
tion will be rendered more respec-  
table abroad and more pros-  
perous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF  
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-  
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the  
plans proposed of extending this valuable  
race of animals, for the benefit of the  
country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.  
Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-  
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na-  
tion seem awakened to the state of our so-  
vereign and domestic concerns, we conceive  
that the important interests of Agriculture  
and Manufactures should meet with a con-  
siderable share of the public discussion. Cer-  
tain it is, that at no period of our political  
history could these national subjects excite  
more interest or be more properly urged to  
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled  
and impending appearance of our foreign af-  
fairs, and the present disturbed state of the  
European world, renders it doubly necessary  
for the citizens of America to cherish and  
promote their domestic policy, whereby they  
may derive those resources which are now  
obtained from abroad and create wealth and  
industry within themselves. Too long have  
these important and patriotic interests been  
neglected. The nation now feels their want,  
and we trust will duly provide for their sup-  
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other  
concerns, will now cherish those domestic  
institutions, which will preserve the nation's  
dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are  
about to issue to the public, it is not our pro-  
vince to decide, but of the advantages to be  
derived from its sale we would beg leave to  
say every thing which a disinterested exertion  
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly  
demands—And as the profits of this work,  
after the expences of publication are paid,  
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the  
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con-  
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a  
discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. S. will please to  
give this advertisement an insertion in their  
respective papers, and such as demand it will  
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on  
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually  
attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice  
order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine,  
just received, and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

District of Columbia, to wit;  
July Term, 1808—12th day  
of the Court.

Wyllie, Langley, and —, complts. In  
against Robert Alexander and his Trustees, dts.

On the petition of Robert Young  
and others, setting forth that they are credi-  
tors of Robert Alexander, and entitled to a  
distribution of his estate: It is ordered, that  
George Deneale be appointed commissioner  
to make up, adjust and settle the accounts  
and claims of the said petitioners, with such  
others as shall be exhibited, on or before  
Friday next, and report his proceedings to  
the Court on Saturday the 18th day of this  
court, in order for a final distribution.

NOTE.

In pursuance of the above order all those  
persons having claims against the above-  
named Robert Alexander, which have not yet  
been exhibited, are desired to exhibit the  
same duly authenticated at my office in Alex-  
andria on or before Friday next.

G. Deneale, Com'r.

July 18.

**Public Sale.**

BY virtue of an assignment from George  
ill, an insolvent debtor, will be exposed to  
public sale, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst.  
two story FRAMED HOUSE, situate on  
Duke-street, a few doors east of Union-street.  
The lot is 20 feet front and 60 deep, and sub-  
ject to a ground rent of sixty dollars per an-  
num.—The terms of sale cash.

Horace Field, Trustee.

July 19.

**Two Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED away from the commons of  
Alexandria, on the 13th instant, a small black  
and white COW—her face is white with a  
treak of white from her fore shoulders to the  
end of her tail, and her thighs are speckled  
with white, there is one particular spot on  
her back whiter than any other part—she has  
no slits in one ear and one in the other, about  
5 years old. The above reward will be paid  
on delivering her to Benjamin Davies,  
opposite the market, or Robert Vincent,  
near town.

July 19.

**Charitable Marine Society Lot-  
tery, Baltimore.**

Tickets and shares for sale at R. Gray's  
book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets, \$ 5 50

Half do. 3 00

Quarter do. 1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in  
payment for Ticket in this.

July 18.

**FOR SALE,**

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with  
her first child Terms cash. She will not  
be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,  
Inform their friends, that they have just re-  
ceived from New-York and Philadelphia,

A SUPPLY OF

Fancy & Summer Goods,

Which, with their former stock, renders their  
assortment complete.

They request those who have made me-  
morandums, to call and settle them, as they  
are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14.

**FOR SALE.**

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I  
live on the corner of Washington and  
King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21,  
and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13.

**Potomac Company.**

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Compa-  
ny are hereby notified, that an annual meet-  
ing of the said Company will be held, ac-  
cording to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in Alex-  
andria, on MONDAY, the first day of Au-  
gust next, when the proceedings of the Board  
of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's  
receipts and disbursements since the last ge-  
neral meeting, will be submitted to their con-  
sideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6.

Just Published,  
For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,

The American Register;

General Repository of History, Politics  
and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The American Artillerist's Companion. Not

3. Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

LENT OR LOST,  
The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters ;  
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will  
please to return or call and pay for the  
same.

ROBERT GRAY.

Printing in its various branches  
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

**Public Sale.**

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will  
be sold, on Harper's wharf,

A new Ferry Boat, thirty feet  
long, entirely new, built by Walker Turner.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 21.

**Public Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander  
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the  
payment of a sum of money to the bank of  
Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the  
premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of Au-  
gust next, a piece of ground with the houses  
and improvements appertaining thereto, lying  
on the south side of Duke street and west side  
of Water street, being at the intersection of the  
streets, extending on Duke street forty  
feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches  
to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and  
18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the  
several payments negotiable at the bank of  
Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a  
deed of trust upon the property to secure the  
payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

July 21.

**PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK**

ENTITLED,

**THE MANUAL**

OF THE

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,**

OR A

**NEW AND COMPLETE  
DICTIONARY**

OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS :

1. French & English—2. English & French  
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occa-  
sionally illustrated by French and English  
sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-  
cording to the most polite usage in  
France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and  
phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar  
proper and christian names, and of the

#### FROM THE BOSTON REPORTER.

The friends of Mr. Ames and the public were highly gratified that Mr. Dexter was willing to pronounce the Funeral Oration.—They felt it to be a delicate and arduous task. The execution of this task was very complete. It was worthy of the deceased and honorable to the talents and sensibilities of the orator. With very little opportunity to prepare and with nothing written but a few hints of topics—Mr. D. pronounced a methodical, full and impressive eulogium, containing the prominent facts in the history of the life of Mr. A. and delineating with strength and exactness the features of his character. The following epitome is made from memory and imperfect; but we believe substantially correct—a few facts are supplied.

TO meditate upon these relicks; to contemplate the character of a wise and virtuous man; to command our children to trace his virtues, and to go and do likewise, are duties of the present occasion. It is no easy task to do justice to the subject. To feel the character of Mr. AMES requires no small portion of his spirit—to pourtray it calls for the energy of his genius and the vivid colors of his fancy. Simplicity of manner is the object. This is our security against disgracing the name which we profess to honor.

Ordinary events become interesting by their relation to a man so good, so great and so beloved as the one we lament. Mr. Ames was a native of the town of Denham. His father was a respectable physician; and like this son was removed from life in the meridian of his years. Our departed friend was the youngest of the children who survived him. The mother, as if anticipating the future lustre of the jewel committed to her care, labored to give this son an adequate education. At the age of twelve he became a member of Harvard college—an age too young for the mind to grasp many of those studies which makes the course at the university. He passed the term of four years in this place, and received its honors, enjoying a reputation for genius and unstained virtue. From this period a number of years appear to have elapsed without any peculiar pursuit: whether in consequence of the immaturity of his age, or the want of proper counsel and encouragement, or defect of pecuniary means, or perhaps the uncertain and in many respects calamitous circumstances of the times is not known. At length he became a student of law in this town, and having been admitted to the bar, begun the exercise of his profession in his native place. But such a man could not be made to enter into the spirit of village contention; nor confined to those narrow mercenary pursuits to which young men of the profession are addicted. His expansive mind embraced the interest of the whole. His views were already directed to the care of his country. He began to be known by his profound and elegant discussions of some of the political topics of the times, which were published in the newspapers and which were traced to his pen. The affairs of our country wore a doubtful aspect. There was no government to bind the states together. The Federal Constitution had been submitted to the several states, and Mr. Ames was chosen a member of the Massachusetts convention for taking this instrument into consideration. In this dignified and interesting assembly, the splendor of his talents first burst forth to the public admiration and astonishment. Such was the impression made on the minds of the people by his display of wisdom, of patriotism and eloquence in this body, that he was not only chosen into the legislature by his native town, but the next autumn elected the first representative to congress from this district. For eight years after he ran his bright course in the legislature of the nation. You are all acquainted with the constant exhibition of talents and love of country, which he made during this term. In the debates on every important question, he was a principal speaker. Towards the close of the period mentioned, his health was found to be failing. The great question for making appropriations for ratifying a treaty with Great Britain was then to be determined. He attended the long and momentous debate upon this measure in silence, and his friends were despairing of his assistance, lest if the exertion it would require should be made, it would prove fatal to the feeble remains of his life. He, however, before the final vote, yielded to the emotions which the subject could not but excite, and spoke to the question. His tones, his looks, his sentiments and his feelings were those of a man who would probably soon be heard no more. Standing on the verge of life, he uttered his counsels and warnings, his reasonings and persuasions. Such was the effect of his eloquence, that one of the opponents rose after he had done,

and objected to taking the minds of the members at that time, because they had been carried away by the impulse of oratory, and ought to adjourn for the purpose of reflecting, whether it was reason or feeling which had them in subjection—and they did adjourn upon the suggestion.

When Mr. AMES had finished this effort of patriotic zeal and sublime eloquence, the citizens of every description were eager to know its effects upon his health; continually besieging the doors of his lodgings with enquiries and with testimonies of a desire to contribute to his comfort and restoration. Having recovered, so as to be able to travel, he commenced a journey through the middle states. His general reputation and the sensations excited by his recent exertions, made him, on this tour, the object of the most interesting attention. He was everywhere received with public and individual tokens of respect. He was hailed as among the first of the benefactors and the brightest ornaments of his country. The college of New-Jersey at that time, consulted its own honor, as well as his by conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Frail in health, fond of retirement, of home-felt joys and rural occupations, and weary of public cares, Mr. Ames, from this time, became a private citizen. A few years before, he was married to a lady, the ornament of her sex, now his widow; on whom has devolved the care of those children, whom it would have been the delight of their father to have conducted into life. Happy it is for them, and consoling to their friends, that she possesses in so eminent a degree, the qualities and dispositions that fit her for the task.

But though Mr. AMES sought retirement he was still in many respects a public benefactor and servant. For a few years he consented to be a member of the council of the state. He operated far around him by the influence of his conversation, and his writings in the public papers. On every question of importance, his opinion was sought and expected. When the country was in tears at the death of Washington, he was chosen by the legislature, to pronounce an eulogium; in which, though his friends knew he did not satisfy himself, he was admitted by impartial judges, to have executed an almost impracticable task, in a noble and affecting manner.

Within a few years past, the office of president of Cambridge being vacant, he was unanimously chosen to fill the place. All admitted that the brilliancy and the solidity of his talents, his love of learning and of virtue, his suavity of temper and manners, would have rendered him the greatest blessing to the institution: but considerations of health alone, if other reasons had permitted, would not allow him to accept the station.

For a long time he has been lingering out of life; we have seen him in pain and languor, an example of dignified composure and cheerfulness, patience and benevolence. His solicitudes for his country never forsook his heart. He saw death approaching—that rectitude of intention, that sublimity of virtue which had governed and exalted him in life, sustained him in his conflict with the last enemy. On the morning of the Anniversary which celebrated the birth of his country, on the spot which gave him birth, without a struggle or a pang he resigned his breath.

Having thus given a sketch of the events of Mr. Ame's life, the orator proceeded to a portrait of his character.

Of all the gifts of the Supreme Father to his children, intellect is allowed to hold the most distinguished rank. The mind of Mr. Ames was of a great and extraordinary character. Always right, he yet seemed to arrive at the truth by intuition rather than by investigation. He reasoned, but not in the forms of logic. By striking and forcible illustrations more than by regular deductions, he compelled assent. The richness and vividness of his fancy, the fertility of his invention, the abundance of his thoughts were as remarkable as the justness and strength of his understanding. He had a brilliancy which at once instructed and astonished. From the multitude and quickness of his perceptions he would be found sometimes to deviate from his principal subject, warmed by some single idea of peculiar imagery. But though he wandered, he was never lost, and returned to his main object, with an energy and pointedness, the more striking for his digressions.

The political character of our departed friend is known from his writings, his speeches, his measures. He loved the people, but he would not flatter their passions.

His moral character, who can impeach? It was pure beyond my power to express. He had faults it is certain, for he was a man; but they who lived in the nearest intimacy saw no blemish. To the world he appeared "a faultless monster." Achilles might have been vulnerable in the heel, but his

enemies have not been able to make the discovery.

His religious character demands attention. From the contemplation of the works of creation and his own frame, he believed that man is subject to a moral government, and destined to another life. A mind like his could not overlook the simple grandeur of the character of the founder of christianity. Feelings like his could not be uninterested in the question concerning his pretensions. He examined the subject with independence and candor, and the result was a conviction and a profession of the truth of christianity. His religion he received in its simple form, as delivered by its author, who did not attribute to Deity those moral qualities which would shock us in man; the additions made to it by cunning statesmen and aspiring priests he rejected, and treated them as his master did the tradition of the elders.

The powers of his conversation were unequalled. It was not mere instruction, mere argument—it was delight. There was an endless play of fancy, joined to the truest sense and wisdom. It was like the perpetual flashes of electricity, on a summer evening, illuminating by successive and unremitting coruscations the whole margin of the sky.

I should speak of the gentleness of his temper—the strength and tenderness of his attachment to his friends. When he rose in a short time, from small beginnings to eminence and fame, he never lost that simplicity of character, that purity of mind, that suavity and condescension of deportment, which endeared him to all, and entwined him round the hearts of his friends.

The general expression of sorrow at this time, is less a tribute to his talents great as they were, than to his virtues, his urbanity, his goodness. Nor the splendour of his mind, nor the brilliancy of his imagination, nor the unrivalled force of his eloquence, nor the extent of his political influence, commands your attendance here. It is the throb of affection that prompts what you do to honor his memory. These funeral rights this great assemblage, those tears, these sighs, bear witness how we loved him. Spirit of our departed friend, if thou art permitted to know our griefs—to linger here and watch our sighs ere thou fiest to Heaven, receive the expression of our devoted affection—accept our last and sad farewell!

But we are not merely to indulge lamentations. It is unworthy of the memory of the man we celebrate. Let his magnanimity teach us fortitude, and his piety resignation. The former of all things hath appointed this system of nature to change and destruction. The globe and its millions of inhabitants shall be dissolved and perish—the sun and heavenly bodies be extinguished; but amidst all this fearful wreck of material things, our AMES will still be seen, for WISDOM AND VIRTUE ARE IMMORTAL.

#### LETTER II.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,

I EVEN trust it will not be forgotten or denied, that the prominent features of that policy by which our government was regulated, under the federal administrations, prescribed the necessity, that in order to maintain an honorable peace, we should always be prepared, in some degree, for war. The experience of all ages has proved, from the wickedness of human nature, as individuals of society are unable to obtain justice from all those who surround them, except by some union or law to enforce it; so it has also more clearly proved, that no nation has ever been able to obtain the justice of others except by some physical force to command it.

The present political state of the world particularly illustrates this principle. Even the justice of Heaven, or the servility of slaves, would not shield us from the insults and oppression of the present European powers. Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Genoa, Portugal and many others, had committed no injustice toward the French nation, but still they were overpowered; subjected, in the first instance, to heavy contributions and now doomed to a tyrant's oppression. Hamburg and Bremen had done nothing to offend the power of France; but their wealth was a sufficient allurement to the avarice of human nature supported by power; repeated and heavy contributions were levied upon them, and they are now also doomed to that degree of bondage which may suit the emperor of France. Prussia had not only avoided any injustice towards France; but, through avarice and a fancied security in the pretended friendship, she was even treacherous towards other nations. She promoted the overgrown power of France upon the unjust destruction of her neighboring governments; and afterwards became a victim to it. Such is the picture of the wicked propensities of human nature

in all ages, drawn from the practice of years.

Under these impressions, founded on the experience of more remote ages, illustrious Washington took the earliest opportunity, after the establishment of the Federal government, to recommend the establishment of some means of national defense.

This was accordingly commenced a small military & naval arrangement, being regulated by the wisdom of Congress, gradually progressing during the course of the federal administration, without increasing the nation with the expense of a large army, nor yet leaving us entirely destitute of some individuals acquainted with the arts of war, a small number of troops was considered necessary for the double purpose of inducing some men of talents to enter upon a military life, and as a school for these officers; while it might also be considered as so much towards the national defense. The peculiar advantage of this arrangement would appear, by diffusing military skill through a large body of troops, who, a sudden case of emergency might require to be raised; and which, without some arrangement, would be, for a long time, better than an armed mob. The militia throughout the union, deriving instruction from the same general fund, when called to the field, would more rapidly acquire qualifications of soldiers. A system thus operated upon, affords the means of defense upon the most economical scale; and as it evades the danger to be apprehended from large standing armies; nor could such a system be so efficacious a defense on account of the extension of our territory.

Many other things were attributed to the Federal administration in regard to the establishment, with a view to stigmatize their measures.—When the insults of France made a provisional army necessary among us of defence, this was proclaimed as a step towards the assumption of power by the government.—But as that army was both raised and when the cause of danger had subsided, it was disbanded by the same party, the illiberal abuse reflected upon them must now be considered, by the honest citizens, only as a deceitful exertion to remove them from office.

It might also be objected, by those who are warped into the confidence with France (and many such are found out amongst the democratic citizens, from other countries) that the measure was useless; because these men were never called to action. To this there is a ready answer. It ever was the maxim of a wise man to place himself in such a posture of defense, that his enemies would not dare to attack him.—Washington recommended a force to quell the Western insurrection, which put it beyond a doubt that they would make no resistance; and thus saved the lives of our citizens on both sides. But Jefferson recommended a Mediterranean squadron so weak, that after the destruction of many brave Americans, it was found insufficient for the purpose intended. The consequence was, that a much longer and more expensive equipment was made necessary, than would have been sufficient in the first instance.

It should be observed, however, that the neglect of the army arrangement was not so material as the destruction of the arrangement for the navy.

Our small naval establishment was commenced by the building of a few frigates and the appropriation of a small sum annually to the purchase of such materials as would enable us to enlarge our force, with the greatest dispatch, at a subsequent period when occasion might require it. This gradual increase, though so trivial in each year as to be imperceptible to any individual (perhaps not exceeding four cents a head throughout the union) would have been, at this time, of such importance as to enable us to command that neutrality to which we are entitled.—If to the force thus gradually to have been acquired we add the saving to the nation which would have resulted from moderate protection of our commerce, by a firm resistance of the encroachments upon it, carried on with impunity, and to the great profit of belligerents for many years and also to these add the amount of loss occasioned by the present inability to maintain our neutral independence, which loss cannot be less than one half the annual exports of domestic produce, say only twenty millions, besides the loss of commercial profits for the time, and the loss of our valuable seamen, the whole will represent a force so formidable, that even the gigantic power of France or Great Britain would gladly purchase our neutrality at a high price, in preference to bringing us into the contest against either of them. Our weight in either scale would have given it a decided preponderance; and thus we might have had our choice of both, or neither. In this estimation I have not concluded the weight which

our commerce loses to arise from the present national distress. The objection to the maritime power of the United States is that they only occasionally appear at sea without they can be lost. The loss of some of the ships of the United States in the course of the war, is certain, and the loss never could be fully remunerated by them. But to the greatest security of our commerce, 1794 to 1798, when we commenced our marine, the deprivations suffered by France and England were greatest possible experiments. What would have been the duration of this power if immediately brought into the war, either by force or calculation continued her law of our commerce. But free and independent that an appeal to the world made us nothing, mad our arms. The course of a short combat, by herself in an unprofitable increased as our forces—against her, a treaty of alliance was made for illegal purposes, and thus she continued in uninterrupted in the politics of our country, nor did this effect a time after the The progressive influence upon our national defense, which had been so great a consequence of principles which had them; or in other of altering the principles of government. In this short conversation to measure the principles of nature by prove, upon the ty, that a continual would have brought peace with all the national defence, increase affluence, and degree of national more clearly proved founded upon the same policy of our directly such as imposition, nationalizing consideration from our rights in the It would certainly the value of any policy revenue only—We must not commit measure; but fairly led to it. But even under the circumstances in which it is important in my next, on that destructive policy sealed our national rights in the NEW-YORK DREADFUL FIRE By the schooner received papers which intelligence that 5th inst. at half past broke out at Savannah. The lower part of Ward's store, under W. J. Scott, with hogsheads of spirits story, forced the instant enveloped flames. Alarm was repaired very danger. The wind frequently between the points, and the weather (with the exception which the accident commonly warm and most activity of the houses on the bluff

our commerce would command, and the less to arise from a continuation of our present national degradation.

The objection that all naval arrangements should be discontinued, because we are unable to cope with the power of Britain, will by no means apply to the interest of America. There is a wide difference between a force only calculated for commercial defence. In one case fleets of armed vessels appear at sea with a view of breaking the maritime power of their enemies; in the other they only appear as the guards of commerce. And should some of them occasionally be lost the nation would derive a full remuneration in the property protected by them. The loss of property captured unjustly, is certainly much greater than the expence of a few armed vessels, and the loss of some of them occasionally; which loss never could happen unless we were at open war. But to protect our dignity is the greatest security for peace.

The effect of the federal policy from 1794 to 1798, when we had scarcely commenced our maritime defence, and when the depredations upon our commerce both by France and England was carried to the greatest possible extent, should clearly prove what would have been the effect of a continuation of this policy. England was immediately brought into a treaty, by which our neutrality was secured, and a restitution was made for illegal captures. France, it is true, either despising our insignificant force, or calculating upon our submission, continued her lawless depredations upon our commerce. But the government of a free and independent nation, discovering that an appeal to the honor of France availed us nothing, made an immediate appeal to our arms. The consequence was that after a short combat, by which France discovered herself in an unprofitable contest, and which increased as our force was augmented against her, a treaty was made on honorable terms—and thus securing our neutrality we continued in uninterrupted prosperity, until we were arrested by the effect of a change in the politics of our general government; nor did this effect appear so evidently until some time after the change had taken place. The progressive insults and encroachments upon our national dignity, was the progressive consequence of abandoning those principles which had bought and maintained them; or in other words, the consequence of altering the principles and practice of our government.

In this short consideration, I have endeavored to measure my argument upon the principles of nature; and as it must evidently prove, upon the greatest human certainty, that a continuation of the federal policy, would have brought us to this period in peace with all the world, provided us a national defence, increased our public and private affluence, and raised us to the highest degree of national dignity; so it shall be more clearly proved, in another argument, founded upon the same calculation, that the very policy of our present rulers has been directly such as could only invite piratical imposition, national insult, and the humiliating consideration of being thus driven from our rights in the high road of nations.

It would certainly be unfair to measure the value of any policy by one year's experience only—We must retrospect the whole. We must not commence with the embargo measure; but fairly consider those which led to it. But even this dreadful measure, under the circumstances, and in the manner in which it is imposed, shall clearly appear in my next, only as a continuation of that destructive policy, which has nearly sealed our national degradation.

#### VALIUS.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

#### Dreadful Fire at Savannah.

By the schooner Rising States we have received papers which announce the distressing intelligence that on Tuesday evening the 5th inst. at half past 8 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Savannah.

The lower part of Messrs. S. & C. Howard's store, under the bluff, occupied by Mr. W. J. Scott, was struck by a flash of lightning, which communicated to some hogsheads of spirits lodged in the second story, forced the roof upwards, and in an instant enveloped the whole building in flames.

Alarm was given, and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The wind blew violently, varying frequently between the north and north east points, and the weather for a fortnight before (with the exception of the squall in which the accident occurred) had been uncommonly warm and dry. The flames raged with unparalleled fury, baffling the utmost activity of the inhabitants, and often communicating by flakes of fire with the houses on the bluff until ten o'clock, when

two very heavy showers of rain fortunately put a stop to their progress, and relieved the inhabitants from the most painful apprehensions respecting the extent of the destruction.

All the buildings (principally stores and warehouses) on Howard's, Harden's and Smith's wharves, with a large quantity of merchandize and produce contained therein, the property of different persons, are destroyed, and the store occupied by Mess. Lord and Hall, on Jones' wharf, is much torn to pieces. The loss of property on this occasion is estimated, as nearly as can be ascertained, at upwards of 100,000 dollars—the following is a list of the principal sufferers:

S. & C. Howard	\$ 20,000
William J. Scott	10,000
Jacob Idler & Co.	10,000
John Mingledorf	500
Christopher Gunn	1,000
Col. Habersham	1,500
Sundries stored with colo-	7 to 8,000
nel Habersham	1,500
J. Y. White & Co.	1,200 to 1,500
Estate of Edward Harden	15,000
Archibald Smith	15 to 20,000
Smith & Bourke	1,000
Bullock & Glen—public pro-	1,300
perty 700, private 600 dols.	1,300
G. & F. Penny	2,000
Small & M'Nish	5 to 600
Steinert & Co.	4,500 to 5,000
Z. Whippley	2,500
A. G. Ormier & Co.	1,000
William Sawyer	1,000
Beggs & Groves	400
Lord & Hall	1,500

Fortunately there was a sufficiency of water at the wharves to admit the hauling out of the ships, otherwise many vessels must inevitably have been burnt. The brig Charles (lately sent in by the United States brig Argus) was so near the shore first struck, as to have one of her top gallant masts and yards shivered by the lightning.

\* The Savannah Museum of the 8th rates the loss still higher.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

From the latest arrivals at this port from St. Croix and St. Kitts, we cannot collect a single article of ship news, several American vessels from different parts of the United States with cargoes of flour, fish, &c. had arrived at these islands in violation of the Embargo law, but their names were taken off their sterns, and their captains and crews refused to tell either their own or their vessels names, tho' several of the people were personally known to those who arrived here. However there was probably a request, not to have their names published in this place.

#### Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

We are extremely pleased to hear, that Major Stephenson, is to be a candidate for the congressional district now represented by John Morrow. Major Stephenson who has heretofore been a representative, is a federalist, a man of understanding, and a gentleman. There is no doubt that the federalists have a large majority in that district, and it will only be for the want of exertion, and a concert of action, if they do not succeed.

In the upper district of Maryland, now represented by Roger Nelson, we understand Colonel Elie Williams, is to be the federal candidate. A more judicious choice could not be made. There is not in the district, perhaps, a man who with so much competency, blends so great a weight of personal influence. There is scarcely a doubt of his success.

In the same district, the federalists mean to support Colonel Lynn, of Allegany, and George Baer, of Frederick, as electors of president and vice-president. The first was an elector in '96, and the latter a representative in Congress for a number of years under the former administration.

In most, if not all the districts of North-Carolina, federal candidates will be supported, and so far as we can learn, with very flattering prospects of success.

Washington Federalist.

The following FRENCH PROJECT is extracted from the Baltimore Whig—(the same paper which dared to connect, by a profigate comparison, the name of the GREAT WASHINGTON with Mr. Jefferson's Lieutenant Colonel of Riflemen—Let the people of the U. States reflect on these things, before it is too late:—

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

" Here is my Project.

" Let meetings be called in every town, city, county and village of the United States: Let them earnestly and respectfully address the President, and urge the necessity of calling Congress together by Proclamation, as

speedily as the law permits. Let Congress convene—declare WAR against England—make ourselves and posterity forever secure, by the expulsion of the English from North America: For, we will ever be subject to faction, while there exists a dishonest neighbor on our northern borders, who will attempt to weaken us by sowing divisions among us; seducing citizens from their duty, and officers from their trust.

" Let these grand, but simple plans be executed with an American spirit, new ardent for such adventures—And Oh! what consequences may we not expect? Halcyon days, years, centuries will succeed a temporary war, which can neither be bloody nor expensive—the respectability of our character will then be acknowledged every where, which is now admitted nowhere.

" Let every friend of his country's union, felicity, and greatness, rise in support of similar measures, and their united voice will be irresistible. If we now shake off the torpor of neutral indifference—posterity will have cause to bless our noble exertions, and our contemporaries will sing loud paens for our success and heroic deeds.

" What think ye, fellow-citizens?

" The first step is the only difficulty," is an old proverb. It was oddly applied by a lady: Hearing a cannon in company declare, " That Saint Piat, after his head was cut off, walked two entire leagues with it in his hand;" and who added with emphasis, " Yes, two entire leagues." " I do not doubt it," she replied: " On such occasions, the first step is the only difficulty."

#### THE EMBARGO.

A Song composed by Henry Norden, Esq. of Dover, and sung at the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Tune—" Come let us prepare."

Dear Sirs, it is wrong  
To demand a New Song:  
I have let all the breath I can spare, go;  
With the Muse I've conferr'd,  
And she won't say a word,  
But keeps laughing about the EMBARGO.

I wish that I could,  
Sing in Allegro mood;  
But the times are as stupid as Largo;  
Could I, have my choice,  
I would strain up in voice!  
Till it snap all the strings of EMBARGO.

Our great politicians,  
Those dealers in visions,  
On paper, to all lengths they dare go;  
But when call'd to decide,  
Like a turtle they hide,  
In their own pretty shell the EMBARGO.

In the time that we try,  
To put out Britain's eye;  
I fear we shall let our own fair go;  
Yet still we're so wise,  
We can see with French eyes,  
And then we shall like the EMBARGO.

A French privateer,  
Can have nothing to fear;  
She may load and may here, or may there  
go;  
Their friendship is such,  
And we love them so much,

We let them slip through the EMBARGO.

Our ships all in motion,  
Once whiten'd the ocean,  
They sail'd and return'd with a cargo;  
Now doom'd to decay,  
They have fallen a prey,  
To Jefferson's worms and EMBARGO.

Lest Britain should take  
A few men by mistake,  
Who under false colors may dare go;  
We're manning their fleet,  
With our Tars who retreat  
From poverty, sloth and EMBARGO;

What a fuss we have made,  
About rights and free trade,  
And swore we'd not let our own share  
go;  
Now we can't for our souls  
Bring a Hake from the shoals,  
'Tis a breach of the twentieth EMBARGO.

Our Farmers so gay,  
How they gallop'd away,  
'Twas money that made the old mare go;  
But now she won't stir,  
For the whip or the spur,  
Till they take off her clog, the EMBARGO.

If you ask for a debt,  
The man turns in a pet,  
" I pay, sir? I'll not let a hair go;  
If your officer comes,  
I shall put up my thumbs,  
And clap on his breath an EMBARGO."

Thus Tommy destroys,  
A great part of our joys;  
Yet we'll not let the beautiful fair go;  
They all will contrive  
To keep commerce alive,  
There's nothing they hate like EMBARGO.

Since rulers design,  
To deprive us of wine,  
" Tis best that we now have a rare go;  
Then each to his post,  
And see who will do most,  
To knock out the blocks of EMBARGO.

#### TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situated on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. Wilson.

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or  
Robert L. Taylor.

July 22.

#### ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

No postponement on account of the weather.

#### FIRST NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.

On SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1808,  
Will be presented a COMEDY, in five acts,

#### CALLED THE DRAMATIST;

#### OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bray.
Vapid,	Mr. Wood.
Neville,	Mr. Cone.
Floriville,	Mr. Jefferson.
Emui,	Mr. Wilmot.
Willoughby,	Mr. Miller.
Peter,	Mr. Francis.
Servants,	Messrs. Seymour, & Harris.

Louisa Courtney,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Lady Waitfort,	Mrs. Francis.
Letty,	Mrs. Seymour.
Marianne,	Mrs. Wood.

To which will be added, a Grand Allegorical Pantomime, Spectacle, called,

#### CINDERELLA;

#### OR,

#### The Little Glass Slipper.

Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, upwards of 100 nights the two last seasons, to overflowing houses, and at Philadelphia, with unbound-ed applause.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations in the Pantomime got up under the direction of Mr. Francis.

The Dances composed by Mr. Francis.—With the original Music by Mr. Kelly.

#### IMMORTALS.

Hymen,	Mr. Harris.
Cupid,	Mast. Scriven.

Venus,	Mrs. Seymour.
Nymph,	Miss Hunt.

#### MORTALS.

Prince,	Mr. Cone.
Pedro, servant to the Sisters,	Mr. Jefferson,

The Sisters,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Cinderella,	Mrs. Wilmot.

Scene first, represents the Bower of Venus, with a richly ornamented Sailing Boat, garlands of Roses, &c.—Dance of Cupids, &c.

A bright Cloud appears, which ascends with Venus, the Nymphs, &c.

Scene 2d—the Prince's Palace—Statue of Diana in the centre.

Scene 4th—Cinderella's Kitchen, which changes to an elegant apartment—the dresser to a toilet—a pumpkin to a rich carriage—and four white mice into four horses, richly caparisoned.

Scene 7th—A Splendid Ball Room—grand Banquet, Dance, &c.

Scene 9th—Grotto changes to a splendid Car, in which Cupid ascends.

Scene 11th—The Prince's Palace changes to the Bower of Venus, and the Throne on which Cinderella stands, to the Altar of Hymen.

On Tuesday, The Wonder, with Paul and Virginia.

Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

\* Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy-five cents, gallery fifty cents.

† Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

John Muir,  
Gabinet-Maker, Royal-street  
July 15.

**Scheme of a Lottery,**  
For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000 Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500 —	—	2500
2 —	1500 —	—	3000
4 —	750 —	—	3000
10 —	300 —	—	3000
20 —	150 —	—	3000
40 —	75 —	—	3000
80 —	30 —	—	2400
200 —	20 —	—	4000
300 —	10 —	—	3000
5000 —	6 —	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank	200		
1 — after 2000 tickets	200		
1 — 4000	200		
1 — 6000	200		
1 — 8000	400		
1 — 10,000	400		
1 — 12,000	500		
1 — 14,000	1000		
1 — 16,000	2000		
1 Last drawn blank	3000		
6168 Prizes amounting to	Dolls. 75,000		
11832 Blanks.—Sum raised	{ 15,000		
including expence,			

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction.

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expense. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

**Patent Shot, &c.**

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.  
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.  
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chesis, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.  
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.  
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

**FOR SALE BY**  
**Joseph Mandeville,**  
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.  
June 15.

**BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.  
**GURDEN CHAPIN, cashier**  
sw

**FOR SALE.**

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, at the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of John D. Scott, deceased, being part of a tract of land called Foynton Manor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

**Francis Key, Trustee.**  
July 1. eot

**The American Artillerists Companion,**  
on  
**ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,**  
by LOUIS De TOUARD,  
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d  
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.  
No 1st and 2d of the above work  
For SALE BY

**R. GRAY**

**NOTICE.**  
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

**George Burroughs.**

Aqua, 6th May. aw

**I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.**

**R. T. Hooe.**

July 13.

**A Third Dividend**

**IN THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH,**  
Has been declared of five per cent, on all claims legally proved, payable by the subscriber at Dumfries, in 30 days from the 30th of June last.

**Timothy Brundidge,**

*Assignee:*

eo3w

July 12.

**JOHN G. LADD,**

*Has for Sale,*

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetings and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

**FOR SALE, BY**

**LEWIS DEBLOIS**

*At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes*

*Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks*

*New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels*

*Molasses, in hogsheads*

*Cod-Fish, in boxes*

*Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels*

*Cheese*

*Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes*

**NOTICE.**

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscriber; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by Robert T. Hooe and John Muncaster, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

**Robert T. Hooe,**  
James H. Hooe,  
John Muncaster.

July 15—19. eot

**FOR SALE,**

A likely young NEGRO MAN—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 28. eo

To whom it may Concern.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

**John Potts.**

July 2. 1aw3w\*

**Lemons by the box,**  
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,  
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,  
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiority,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**

January 30. eot

**TO RENT,**

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to Phillip Triplett.

**Edmund Denney.**

July 11. eot

**SHOES**

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

**SHOES.**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.  
Cotton in bales.  
Draught Porter in blbs.  
One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

**E. GILMAN.**

May 6.

12wtf

**TO RENT,**  
(And immediate possession given)  
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT  
On Prince Street.

**A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE**, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

**Robert Brocket.**

June 1. 2aw

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on th Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

**S. COOKE.**

April 14. 1aw

**Public Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

**Henry S. Turner.**

June 6. law5w

**Five Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named GEORGE GREEN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

**Ephraim Evans.**

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, at their peril.

July 11. law5t

**TO RENT.**

THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. For terms apply to

**John Janney.**

6 mo. 14. aw6w

**Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured**

**Tobacco, &c. &c.**

10 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,  
First quality Chewing Tobacco,

Common do. from the manufactory at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted

Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—

which will be sold low to close sales,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown

Glass, in half boxes,

50 hds. retailing Mol